

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE U.S. NATIONAL FRUIT EXPORT COUNCIL

In conclusion, we would like to make reference to the general policy statement made in March of this year on behalf of the fruit exporters of the United States by the U.S. National Fruit Export Council in hearings before the Trade Information Committee. This policy statement is one which we wholeheartedly support and attach as part of our statement from the California-Arizona Citrus League.

ACTION NEEDED TO ENABLE THE EXPANSION OF U.S. TRADE

Also, we would like to reiterate for emphasis that part of the general policy statement of the U.S. National Fruit Export Council which outlines the several steps necessary to facilitate the expansion of U.S. trade.

1. Vigorous efforts under existing laws, such as Section 252(c) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, for the removal of non-tariff barriers and especially unjustifiable non-tariff barriers; and adoption of counter-measures where other nations continue those practices which call for implementation of these U.S. laws;

2. Diligent pursuit of full implementation of all concessions granted to the United States in the Kennedy Round and earlier GATT negotiations;

3. A period of "wait and see" with respect to the granting of additional authority for negotiating further reductions in U.S. tariffs, with the possible exception of minor limited authority to correct obvious inequities which inadvertently resulted from the Kennedy Round negotiations;

4. An examination of current U.S. trade practices which may be trade restrictive in nature.

5. Re-examination of the immediate and long term consequences to the United States foreign trade from sponsorship of the "regional blocs."

6. Examination of the "most favored nation" policy of the United States.

ATTACHMENT A

FOREIGN NONTARIFF BARRIERS TO CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA CITRUS AND CITRUS PRODUCTS

Country	Item	Restriction
Benelux ¹	All fresh citrus.....	Belgium: 12-percent turnover tax on duty-paid value; Netherlands: 5-percent purchase tax.
Do. ¹	Citrus juices.....	Belgium: 12-percent turnover tax on duty-paid value; Netherlands: 5-percent purchase tax or 10 percent if used for beverages.
France ¹	do.....	20-percent turnover tax on duty-paid value, orange juice quotas; all can be subject to import licensing.
Germany ¹	Fresh citrus except grapefruit.....	4-percent turnover tax on duty-paid value re EEC regulation; mandatory retail labeling "Biphenyl."
Do. ¹	Citrus juices.....	Turnover equalization tax of 6 percent.
Italy ¹	do.....	Embargo.
Do. ¹	Fresh citrus.....	Phytosanitary regulations are used to establish virtual embargo on fresh citrus. This is in addition to the EEC regulation regarding biphenyl.
EEC ¹	do.....	Biphenyl regulation, retail labeling, grade and quality regulation. Inspection officers have power to lower grade classification and/or prohibit imports due to quality or grade. Reference prices with compensatory levies.
EEC ¹	Trademark.....	Additional levies for privilege of advertising well-established trademark.
United Kingdom.....	Orange juice.....	Purchase tax of 15 percent.
Do.....	Fresh grapefruit.....	Imports prohibited from October through November; this is prohibition on United States only. Otherwise license is required, within quota.
Do.....	Orange and grapefruit, canned and juices.....	Within quota, requires license.
New Zealand.....	Fresh citrus.....	Surtax of 9/40 on imports from GATT countries. Import license only with consent of government.
Australia.....	do.....	Import license, also imports must be in 4/5 bushel container.
Norway.....	do.....	Turnover tax of 11.11 percent.
Sweden.....	Citrus juices.....	6-percent retail turnover tax.
Denmark.....	Natural strength lemon juice.....	Consumer juice: Import quotas.
Japan.....	Fresh oranges and grapefruit.....	Especially restrictive import quotas.
Do.....	Citrus juices.....	Complete restriction on some, and import quotas on some; varies significantly from time to time.
Mexico ²	Fresh and processed citrus.....	Periodic embargoes, import licenses that are not always honored, quota restrictions. The Mexican Government has many arbitrary tariff classifications on citrus products which often result in duties so prohibitive as to result in virtual embargoes.

¹ To the extent that the above listed turnover taxes are not imposed on citrus and deciduous fruits produced within the EEC countries or are not balanced with some other internal tax, then they constitute a trade barrier. See below for further information regarding the EEC diphenyl (biphenyl) regulation.

² A tariff consideration, Mexico.